Amusements and Meetings Co-Night.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Sardanabalus."
FITH AVENUE THEATER.—2 and 7:45: "Life."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8: "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
NIBLO'S GARDEN.—1:30 and 8: "Baba."
OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATER.—2 and 8: "Sweethearts"
and "Tom Cobb."
PARK THEATER.—2 and 8: "Clouds."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREES.—2 and 8.
TONY PASTON'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
TONY PASTON'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.
TWENTY-THERD STREET OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8: Kelly
& Leon's Minstrees. BOOTH'S THEATER .- 1:30 and 8 : "Sardanapalus."

& Leon's Minstrels.
UNION SQUARE THEATER. - 1:30 and 8: "The Two WALLACK'S THEATER .- 1:30 and 8; "Forbidden Fruit."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-Day and Evening: Annual Fair.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Day and Evening: Annual Fair.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Day and Evening: Centennial
Loan Exhibition.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Barnum's Entertainment.
MASONIC TEMPLE.—Cromwell's fliummated fliustrations.
METROPOLITAN MUSEEM OF ARL—Day and Evening:
Centennial Loan Exhibition.
NEW-YORK AGUARIUM.—Day and Evening.
No. 95 FIRTHAVE.—2:20: Concert. Aptommas.
STEINWAY HALL—COLCET. Thomas.
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.—Concert. Arbuelle.

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BOARD AND ROOMS—11th Page—3d, 4th, and 5th columns.
BOOTS AND SHOES—4th Page—3d column.
BOOTS AND SHOES—6th Page—1st column.
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DANKING ACADEMIS—11th Page—3d column.
DENTISTRY—4th Page—4th column.
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Special Notices—7th Page—6th column.

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Business Nonces.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, by Dunnesst., 752 Broadway, and 610 sixth ave. N. and 165 and 168 Pierrepont.st., Brooklyn. Estab. 57 years. GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.-The great GET THE GENUINE ARTICLE.—1.00 Great popularity of "WILBOR'S CONPOUND OF CON LIVER OR. AND LIME" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person suffering from coughs, coids, or consumption should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no parting; the results of its use are its best recommendations, and the proprietor has ample evisione on all of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The phesiphate of line possessees a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oilby Ir. Wiblot. It is regularly precipents, Roston.

THE TRIBUNE offers for sale the small build-Address THRUNE PAVILION, Centen

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OFFICE of THE TRIBUNE is in The Tribune Pavilion, Heimoni ave., Centennial Grounds (on the bank of the Lake). The Phildelphia Branch Office is at No. 713 Chestnut-st. (old Masonic Temple). Subscriptions and advertisements received at regular rates at both offices. The DAILY TRIBUNE served by earner in all parts of the city early in the morning.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEIGHT TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per at WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune. New-York.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the trains, boats, or hotels in which it is usually sold, will confer a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

New-Pork Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-England is sending more troops to Malta. = It is deemed probable that the Porte will accept the armistice, ____ The Servian Minister of War has resigned, owing to a disagreement with from the Polar regions; 83° 20' was the highest and, as he watches the returns from certain its faith; it has gone back to its old idols. It point attained. = The conspiracy charge against precincts day by day, he knows that the same is true that it reasirems in the St. Louis Plat-Slade has been dismissed, but he is still being prosecuted under the Vagrant act. - A plurality of National Liberal deputies have been elected in Prussia.

Gov. Tilden's income was larger in 1869 than the sum on which he paid taxes; the Fort Wayne Railroad has refused him access to its books. —— Gov.

Hayes spent yesterday at the Exhibition. —— The first execution in the history of Atlantic County, N. J. took place vesterday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The total registration in New-York yesterday, the third day of registration, was 42,973; the total of the three days, 159,976. Additional frauds have been discovered in this city and Brooklyn. - Conferences of Controller Green's supporters, prominent Germans, and Anti-Tammany Democrats were held, but without important results. ____ A train on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad broke through a bridge at Hawthorne, killing two persons and wounding two others. The Franklin, with William M. Tweed on board, is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow. - Gold, 10934, 10934, 1097s. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 91 cents. Stocks active in spots, irregular, and closing steady.

THE WEATHER.-THE TRIBUNE'S local observations indicate partly cloudy and warmer weather for to-day, with probabilities of a storm on Sunday. In this city yesterday it was cool and cloudy during the most of the day. Thermometer 410, 460, 400.

Mr. Tweed must come to-day, or he will be too late to register.

The rule of safety is to adhere to rules. An engineer on the New-Jersey Midland Railroad forgot this yesterday, and three lives including his own paid the penalty.

The naturalization mills have ground neither slowly nor small. The number of newly-made citizens is nearly 11,000. This is extending the suffrage at railroad speed.

The wave of conservatism which has swept over Europe appears to be receding. The Prussian elections have given the Liberals a plurality in the new Chamber of Deputies, while the Conservatives are left in a hopeless minority.

Although Slade has been acquitted on the charge of conspiracy it is highly probable that he will be committed for trial under the Vagrant act, the magistrate having declared that the prisoner must either prove the genuineness of his spiritual messages or be regarded as an impostor. This decision leaves little chance for his escape.

then to either side of a latter-day adhesion is They can stop this robbery of the people of finally removed. Mr. Tilden in particular may breathe freer.

Europe still remains in suspense, hoping Tweed. Can Mr. Adams, or Mr. Godwin, or that the Porte will accord the armistice demanded by Russia, and thus afford diplomacy another chance to avert a general war. It will be hard for the Turks to forego the advantages they claim to have recently gained in Servia, but unless they are able to measure swords with Russia submission is their best policy. Their inability to subdue the rebellion ought to convince them of their helplessness.

Since the Continental Life Insurance Company of this city passed into the hands of a receiver, many holders of policies in other companies have become unduly alarmed. The letter concerning another and larger insurance company, which we print elsewhere, was written before the Continental came to grief, and thus exhibits an earlier stage in policy-holders' anxiety. Perhaps the questions contained in this letter can be easily answered, and the answers may in that case redound to the company's credit. At all events the leading question of the letter is pertinent and explicit. Our local columns also give an account of a suit against the United States Life Insurance | 1872 ! Company, asking for an injunction: the suit is said to have arisen out of a struggle for

Jefferson County has deserved well of the State. A Republican county committee that organizes what promises to be a handsome victory without assistance from the State Committee, and prints a hundred thousand campaign documents for use on Democratic voters, is a committee to be imitated. This has been done in Jefferson County, and the result is likely to prove the thoroughness of the work. the reopening of the questions that had been It is a little discouraging to encounter here in the heart of an earnest canvass the same | Fifteenth Amendments; it pledged itself to that these were patriots; a grand and flery arcomplaints of mactivity and indifference on the part of the State Committee that have law; it made impartial suffrage the condition already been preferred from other sections of of local self-government; it advocated a the State. Such general dissatisfaction could thorough civil service reform; it denounced not exist unless there was some good ground for it. It is to be hoped there will be less of it, even in the short interval that remains.

To-day is the last of registration. No citizen, not registered on any of the former days, who fails to put his name on the lists to-day, can vote at the coming election. Remember that registration in former years does not count in this, and remember, too, that with the advertisement, printed elsewhere, as a guide, this important duty can be discharged in a very few moments. The prospect of attempted frauds on the franchise, which it is now said will probably increase the total registration to 200,000 names, makes it vitally east. See that yours is assured by an early registration to-day. The dishonest votes can be loosed after later.

ELECTING A REFORM PRESIDENT BY FRAUD.

A reformer who wants to be elected by fraud-what sort of thing is that? Mr. Tilden tails of registration as reported with intense we said. personal interest. After the stupendous infamy of 1868, Mr. Greeley forced upon his atteninfamous work which was done in 1868 is being form its faith in the Constitutional Amend done even now to make him President. A ments, but its practice is not on a level elect him.

In 1868, though Chairman of the State for the fraud were signed with his name, he pleaded ignorance. That plea cannot serve twice. After one such experience, it is imposof certain precincts. He reads the papers. have been narrow, dishonest, and dishoval. It draw his attention to those well-known precincts. To him, as to others less well-informed, the figures tell their own story. He cannot be ignorant that in certain precincts his friends are preparing to rob the people of their most sacred right. Yet he is silent. Small politicians, who hunt for petty offices, and make no ble as the repeal of the Resumption act; in "not play false, and yet would wrongly win." But such men are needy, and sometimes pitied. Are we ready to make a President of such Its candidate for Vice-President is a professtuff ? It is not yet too late for Mr. Tilden to sional trimmer, who heeded the summons of

of "reform" which he advocates? Such men what we say. are not responsible for what Mr. Tilden has the first for what his friends have done. But,

It is not too late for Mr. Tilden's respectable supporters to expostulate, or, at least, to rid that the whites have revolted against it. But themselves of responsibility. The people of the South must not be-nay, it cannot afford New-York want an honest election. At least, to be-unjust. The negroes are citizens; they if they are to be swindled, they do not want are entitled to the rights of citizenship; they must to see decent citizens calling it "reform," and have perfect liberty to vote as they please? praying that the swindle may succeed. If this The freedmen are ignorant; let the South propiece of infamy is carried to the end, or is teet itself against their ignorance by educatarrested only by Federal officials, and not by ling them just as the North has protected Gov. Tilden or his respectable supporters, why | itself against the ignorance of immigrants by Peter Cooper, and his lieutenant on the should plain people hereafter put more trust opening its common schools. There must be

New-York if they choose. At least they can withdraw support from a candidate for whom repeaters swarm even more than they did for such citizens, afford to indorse as a "reformer" any man who permits without protest preparations to be made to rob this State a second time in his name?

PLAIN TALK WITH A SUBSCRIBER. The Democratic press of the country and few of our correspondents and subscribers are in sore distress over the political course of THE TRIBUNE. Inconsistency-that is their word. They suspect that there is a very largesized mote in The Tribune's eye, and they are very anxious to pluck it out. Possibly there is considerable timber in their own eyes. The criticism of a partisan press scarcely needs a refutation, but an old and as we hope a sincere, albeit not over-civil friend of THE TRIBUNE is entitled to a fair hearing. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have taken your Trinung almost from the start, and did not stop it when Mr. Greeley accepted a nomination for the Presidency. I would like space for a few

1. Did you believe what you said in the campaign of

2. Did you believe what you said in 1874 ! 3. Did you believe what you said the year before Mr. Tilden was nominated !

4. Do you believe what you say now ! 5. Don't you think we had better let the South work out its own salvation?

Will you answer these questions? Yours respectfully, Kilbourn City, Wis., Oct. 18, 1876. W. A. RANSAY.

With pleasure. The questions are short; the answers shall be plain.

1. The Democratic party, North and South, in adopting at Baltimore the Liberal Republican platform of 1872, bound itself to oppose settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and held sacred the equality of all men under the repudiation in every form and guise; it declared that a return to specie payments was demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government. It not only lifted itself up to the highest level of Republicanism, but also accepted the leadership of a bred-in-the-bone Abolitionist. We believed that the election of Mr. Greeley would promote the regeneration of the South, unite the country, and purify the national administration. We said what we believed and we believed what we said.

2. The Republican party was demoralized by triumph. It went from bad to worse. The seum rose to the surface. Corruption bred corruption. The party needed the discipline of an overwhelming defeat. We did what we could to cost it down and rejoiced in the trinecessary that every honest vote should be umph of the Opposition in 1874. We said what we believed and we believed what we

said. 3. Gov. Tilden aroused in 1875 the malignant enmity of a notorious ring which he had done his best to crush. It mattered not whether his motives were patriotic or personal; he had set his face and raised his hand against corruption and rescality in this State. Moreover, he had gone out of his way to bring is Governor of this State. That office he did about the reenactment of the Specie Resumpnot steal, and has creditably filled. Had be tion act by the State Legislature; and when the gained it by fraud he would have been in the inflation craze fell upon the Democrats of Ohio power of scoundrels. But now ballot-stuffers and threatened to impair American credit and perjured repeaters are trying to make abroad, he refused to compromise with them nothing to the procession which will wait required by the Constitution, by two successions him President. One word from him would and forced his party in this State to make a have caused an honest registration. Yet the bold stand for hard money. While we supregistration proves to be the most infamous ported Gov. Hayes in the Ohio canvass, we and fraudulent this city has ever seen. To exerted our influence for the success of one man, the overwhelming proof which Mr. Gov. Tilden's ticket (headed by Mr. Bige-Davenport has gathered is useless, for with- low) in New-York. We opposed a dishonest out any man's help Mr. Tiblen knows the and ruinous public policy in Ohio, and we truth. As Chairman of the Democratic State strengthened the hands of those who were Committee for years, he knows this city. As fighting public plund-rers in New-York. We Presidential candidate he has watched the de- said what we believed and we believed what names on the pay-rolls of the Government. pointed to probe in each system the abuses

4. The Democratic party has not lived up to the high docume which it presched in 1872. tion facts which Mr. Tilden can never forget. It has violated its pledges; it has renounced word from him would have stopped it. But with its preaching. In the South it Mr. Tilden utters not a word of restraint. He neither accepts the equality of all men DOMESTIC.-District-Attorney Bliss charges that looks on and says nothing, while jail-birds before the law nor protects impartial swindle the people of this State in order to suffrage. It does not allow the negro to vote as be pleases. In South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, and other Southern States, its fol-Committee, and though circulars preparing lowers have endeavored to starve out those who are unwilling to vote with them and to frighten them away from the polls. The party has had its opportunity and has wasted and sible that he does not watch the registration abused it. The tendencies of its legislation Any paper of either party has said enough to makes a sham pretense of civil service reform and sharpens its teeth for public spoils. It does not denounce repudiation, but does denounce the party that had the moral courage and common honesty to name a day for resummer specie payments. In the House, which it controlled absolutely, it did nothing else so nota claim as great reformers, are distrusted and its committees, nothing more characteristic despised when it is proved that they "would than the displacement of a veteran and efficient clerk, to make room for the man who named his boy after John Wilkes Booth. refuse to be elected by fraud. He, and he Gov. Allen, and made his calling-but not his alone, can drive all repeaters out of this election-sure as an apostle of the gospel State. But does anybody suppose that he will? of soft money. Its candidate for the Decent people have something to say about Presidency is an amateur trimmer who this business. According to Hosea Biglow, has renounced his hard-money faith "Civilization sometimes does git forward on a to curry favor with the inflationists of get forward by means of perjured registra- sumption clause in the teeth of the professions tion? Will Mr. Charles Francis Adams lend by which he prevailed upon the Legislature to his name to help a candidate who consents to reënact the State Resumption act. The Gov. win if he can by means of repeaters? Will Hayes of 1876 is the Gov. Hayes whom we Mr. Parke Godwin contemplate with pride the supported in 1875. The Gov. Tilden of 1876 York are the chosen instruments in that work | 1875. We say what we believe and we believe

5. After the close of the war unprincipled done, as he may not have been responsible at adventurers, by organizing the negro vote, secured control of many of the Southern States as one word from him would have stopped and plundered them. The Government fell perjured registration, one word from them into the hands of those who were ignorant would have stopped his toleration of such work. and paid no taxes. It was an unnatural condition of political society. It is not strange mention in the same sentence with him, have knaves who profess nothing? In that case, re- and not war. Ignorance must not be coerced great debt would not send the public credit as shall do so sufficiently early to allow those

issued an address in which they declare their spectable supporters of Mr. Tilden will find that nor intimidated, but educated. So long as the "unalterable determination to remain candi- their countenance of this candidate will stick fires of race conflict are kindled the prosper-"dates until the close of the polls." All danger to them through life closer than a blister. ity and industrial progress of the South are menaced. We were willing in 1872 to let the South work out its own salvation. We are not willing in 1876 to let the South work out its own damnation. We said what we meant then, and we mean what we say now.

THE TORCH-BEARING REFORMERS.

day night was no doubt a pleasing spectacle in the eyes of that distinguished statesman. Possibly it kindled emotions of patriotic pride in his manly breast. Mr. Tilden's manly breast, we may perhaps be permitted to remark, is a place where emotions may be kindled with the utmost impunity. They never light up his expressive countenance to such a degree as to cause an alarm of fire. But it must have been very gratifying to his pride to see so large a turnout, with so many torches and transparencies and other evidences of the undying affection in which he is held by the people, as well as of the profound interest they feel in the cause of Reform. It was really a great tribute to him personally, and as an indication of the popular desire for Reform it was simply marvelous. If the Governor exhibited feelingand we are assured he did-when he received the unexpected intelligence of his unsought nomination: if he was profoundly affected when he said to the few friends gathered round him on that occasion-who in the event of his election will immediately be assigned places under pay where they can prosecute the work of Reform-that his nomination meant Reform, then we may be certain he was much more deeply moved by the spectacle of Thursday night. For he must have seen in the countenances of the torch-bearing bands passing in review that all these citizens were animated by a sincere desire for Reform. No impartial person who witnessed the procession from the curbstone could doubt for an instant ray of them; whose hearts pulsated for Reform. And if this was the effect upon the ordinary spectator, how it must have thrilled the Governor. These people, he must have said to himself, are out with torches looking for Reform, and then he may have repeated the remark he made at Albany, striking his noble bosom-They have wanted it for a long time, and in looking about they have become convinced that it is to be found here." The procession was so obviously made up of Reformers that the sensation experienced by the Governor

must have been very delightful. We dislike to obtrude upon the Governor's pleasing memories of this shining array any disagreeable reflections; and yet it does occur to us that the torch-bearing patriots are not very much unlike the gift-bearing Greeks in the sense of not being above suspicion. They the Presidential campaign, the people of this are very bright and beautiful to the eye, and the exuberance of their enthusiasm is almost intoxicating, and we know by the countenances they bear, the language they use, the places they come out from, and the characters be elected to office may fail to fulfill their they bring, that they are devoted to Reform. pledges, but the amendments to the State But it is not quite certain that these torchbearing Reformers, or reforming torch-bearers, mean by Reform precisely what Gov. nent reforms which faithless officials cannot Tilden thinks that he believes that he means, obstruct or destroy. There is no reason, ex-Should Gov. Tilden be elected through the cept in the possible inactivity of committees, patriotic and disinterested labors of these gen- or the indifference of voters, why both these tlemen, he will be very likely to hear from amendments-reforming the State Prison and them again; to see more of them. They will | Canal systems-should not be adopted. They give him some new views of Reform. The go to the people with all the sanction procession which occupied so many hours pass- that parties and officials can ing a given point the other night will be as | them. upon him in the event of his election-a pro- sive Legislatures, one of them divided in policession that will not pass in review and will ties, the other not; both have been recomnever get by a given point until they are mended for adoption by the Governor in his provided with positions under Government messages; both have been twice unanimously where they can carry out the work of Reform. approved by the conventions of both parties, Far be it from us to intimate in the remotest last year by resolution, this year by formal way that the torch-bearers are not ready for declaration in their platforms; and both have any sacrifice for Reform. But the Reform been recommended for adoption by the they are working for is one that puts their respective. Investigating Commissions ap-Did I not bear a torch in the interests of which they will help to cure. table sage as soon as ever he gets his foot in and Legislatures into the support of these the White House. "Then give me a place where measures, they had been before the peopatriots who will not be put off with "I'll see you having originated in the Constitutional ness. In the improbable event of the election pass successfully the ordeals prescribed of Mr. Tiblen, these persons will be found by the Constitution was the work of the Rings

Reform. And there are not places enough for Ah, Governor! Look out for these torchbearers. Beware of the Greeks bringing gifts and the Reformers carrying torches. They look pretty. In the early part of the evening they march well. They are enthusiastic. They love and admire you beyond all account. And they are for Reform. As you early remarked, they have wanted it for a long time;" but if you should be elected, you won't feel much like saving, when they come down on you like the wolf on the fold, "They have become "convinced that they have found it here."

OUR CREDIT ABROAD.

We hate to be cruel to Mr. Belmont, but he has uttered such absurd nonsense that it is impossible to mention facts without exposing him. He asserts that change of political control would not affect the public credit. Yet he well knows that when the last Democratic Administration was in power this country was compelled to borrow money at twelve per cent. Indeed, we have heard that he then advised foreign bankers not to loan even at that rate. But now the same Mr. Belmont advises them to buy 412 per cent bonds at a price above "powder cart," but does any real reform ever the West, and assented to the repeal of the Re- par in gold. Then the United States had no debt of consequence, and taxes were light. Now it has an enormous debt, and taxes are heavy. But its credit is better, with a heavy lebt and a Republican Administration, than it was with no debt and a Democratic Adminisfact that the most rascally scoundrels in New- is not the Gov. Tilden whom we supported in tration, in the ratio of 12 to 42. In other words, 12 per cent interest being required, a 41a per cent bond would have been worth under the last Democratic Administration just one into places where men already guilty of 3712 cents on the dollar. But such a bond now sells for more than 100 cents on the of being reformed. Under this system there dollar. Truthful Mr. Belmont!

What reason is there for supposing that the unblic credit would not sink as low, with a Democratic Administration and a heavy debt, as it sank in 1860-1 with a Democratic Administration and no debt ? Then men were loath to believe that the South was disloyal; threatened secession; now they threaten repu-

low as Democracy without a debt? But suppose that 412 per cent bonds should sink to 3712, and 6 per cents to 50 cents on the dollar-what would be the result? Utter ruin of banks, insurance companies, trust companies, and savings banks, and loss to policy-holders and depositors all over the land. By all means let us trust Mr. Belmont, the politician, give the Democracy power, and take the risk!

THE INCOME BUSINESS IN ITS LATEST The great procession which passed in review before Gov. Tilden at Union-square on Thurs-

The income charge, as we have repeatedly said, is the only one brought against Mr. Tilden which has seemed to us at all damaging. From the day that charge was first made public it has grown steadily worse and worse, until it culminates to-day in a remarkable letter from the United States District-Attorney to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Tilden's method of meeting the charge was to the last degree disingenuous and evasive. He waited until his reckless accusers had committed themselves to a large number of items in his alleged income, concerning which they could not possibly have had accurate information, and about the details of which it would be easy for him to trip them up. This he proceeded to do, and thereupon claimed that he had disposed of the charge.

But he had not even touched it. The great fact remains utterly unexplained, and on any honest hypothesis inexplicable, (1) that Mr. Tilden in 1862 was a poor man; (2) that in 1872 he was worth three millions; and (3) that in the mean time he had not paid taxes on an average annual income of \$15,000.

Now the United States District-Attorney comes forward with a circumstance as damaging as anything heretofore revealed. Having pretty positive proof that in 1869 Mr. Tilden received \$50,000 from the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and that the entry of that payment appears on its books, the District-Attorney applied for permission to get this evidence from the books. A meeting of the directors was called, and a formal refusal was returned on the ground that the District-Attorney had no legal right to enforce his request! Does anybody suppose that the Board of Directors, of which Mr. Tilden himself is a member, would have taken this course, if the books would have disproved the damning charge against him? Under all the circumstances is there any probable motive for this refusal, but a desire to shield Mr. Tilden? What is it but a plea like that of a witness who refuses to answer a vital question because it would criminate himself?

A THING NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED.

Amid the great strife of parties and the countless struggles for office that constitute State should not forget that their interests are at stake in measures which are disputed by neither party, and therefore in danger of being pushed by neither. The men who are to Constitution, which it lies in the power of the people to adopt at this election, effect perma-Both have been approved, as Tilden and 12 form?" they will ask that ven- disclosures of corruption had forced parties I may labor for the cause." And these are ple, in one form or another, for years, later." They mean business-the Reform busi- Convention of 1867. Their failure to from two hundred and fifty to five hundred at which they were aimed, and was accomdeep in front of every Government office in plished by treachery, which the people must the land, clamoring more loudly than ever for now take care that the politicians do not repeat. Having been so long in agitation, the people have probably become somewhat familiar with their provisions, but, in response to numerous inquiries for definite information, we print elsewhere the full text of these amendments, to which it is necessary to add only a few words of explanation.

The two amendments are in reality almost identical. They substitute for the present cumbrons arrangement by which the canal and prison systems are each governed by three officers of equal grade, each absolute over his third of the system, and accountable to no one head, a single executive known as the Superintendent. The officer at the head of the canais will be known as the Superintendent of Public Works, and at the head of the prisons as the Superintendent of State Prisons. The first is to hold office for three, the second for five years. Each is to appoint three assistants, who will take the place of the present Canal Commissioners and State Prison Inspectors, except that they will be subordinate, not supreme. Each Superintendent is to appoint all his subordinates, with the exception of the clerk of each prison, who is to be appointed by the Controller, and each is to be removed only for cause and after a hearing. The offices of Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector are abolished.

It cannot be necessary to multiply words in behalf of these measures. It can be seen at a glance that they secure fixity of responsibility and greater simplicity of administration, and will tend to decrease very greatly the political element which has been the bane of both systems, and which has now converted our priscrime are demoralized and corrupted instead will be stability and order where now the spoils system is bearing its worst fruits.

It does not follow that because no one opposes these amendments their adoption is ssured. They displace six Democratic officials who are doubtless secretly using all their influence and all the efforts of their employes to now we have seen the proof. Then men defeat them; and though both parties approve them, it does not follow that their committees diation and the bankruptcy of the Union by are hard at work to carry them through. This Southern claims. Then the Democratic party is a matter which the people can afford to sympathized, though afraid to show how fully, take out of the hands of the politicians. We and now it has precisely the same leaning shall publish in a few days a ballot toward Southern demands. Can any man give in favor of these amendments which voters Greenback ticket whom it seems a reproach to in such so-called reformers than in unblushing peace at the polls, South as well as North, a reason for the hope that Democracy with a can cut out and deposit in the ballot-box, and

who wish to print ballots at their own expense, as some have already informed us they intend doing. Applications should in all cases be made to the committees for ballots, so as, if possible, to compel their distribution. We hope every case where voters are unable to obtain ballots from county committees will be made known to us.

Voters should remember that these amendments are not mere abstract propositions; they will work immediate reforms. The canals seem, to be sure, to be well managed-something for which the State of New-York should always be ready to give Gov. Tilden hearty and generous thanks-but at the best it is a bad system honestly administered. In the State Prisons there is corruption as well as waste, which the investigation now in progress is disclosing, and, by natural consequence, it is the State Prison amendment against which, it is said, a conspiracy of men of both parties has been formed. It is one, therefore, for which every good citizen should take care to vote. The other, however, is equally deserving. No tax-payer, no business man, no property-owner, who must pay his share of the half million annual deficit in the prisons; no man who believes in genuine administrative reform should fail to cast his vote for these needed amendments to our fundamental law.

THE POLAR EXPEDITION. The Frozen Zone still holds its secret. Again a band of hardy navigators-this time sup-

ported by liberal means and with every appliance that science or ingenuity could providehave made an unsuccessful endeavor to reach the Pole. Doubtless they are laden with new data for science. Of the observations made in previous arctic expeditions a very large proportion yielded valuable results to the students of the great problems of nature. In the matter of determining ocean currents alone, these explorations have been of the highest service. That is one of the innumerable instances where theoretical science must prove of great practical value. With a thorough knowledge of ocean currents, far greater accuracy could be attained in navigation. An ignorance of them has been the cause of some of the most calamitous shipwrecks, such as that of the Atlantic, which drifted forty miles out of her reckoning, and consequently struck on the rocks of the Nova Scotia shore. The day will come when the varying currents of the ocean will be as perfectly known and tabulated as the tides; but to attain that result a vast number of exact observations in different seas are needed. The study of the habits and peculiarities of animal life in the sea has latterly afforded a special means of determining those currents which is superior in some respects to the direct record of the deep sea thermometer, since if, for instance, arctic creatures are dredged from an ocean bottom in a temperate zone, it is prima facie evidence that a polar current is coursing through the lower depths. With facts of a like order the whote modern science of meteorology is closely interwoven, and arctic expeditions have contributed their share toward the present knowledge of the laws of storms.

No doubt the abundant material of this sort which the Alert and the Discovery have brought back with them will be accepted by men of science as an ample return for the risks and cost of the voy-But to the great world outside, there will be a feeling of disappointment because the expedition has failed to reach the Pole. If the figures are correctly reported by cable, the approach made was within about 465 miles. What were the insuperable difficulties encountered in lat. 83° 21', N., we are not yet informed. No land could there be found to the northward. The return of the British expedition, after proceeding only seventy-five miles further north than did the Polaris, will shed fresh luster over the efforts made in 1871 to reach high latitude in that vessel by the late Capt. Hall and his companions. The difficulties under which he labored, the slenderness of his equipment, the weakness of his ship,- these things are yet fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. With all such facilities of the best, the Alert and Discovery have hardly been more successful, after following the beaten path. It becomes every year more doubtful whether any of the men of the present generation will reach the most northern point of the globe; whether the Ice King may not for centuries yet be entitled to the legend which decked the temple of Egypt's god :- "Yesterday, to-day, forever; " and no mortal bath lifted my vail."

French ignorance of everybody and everything that is not French is very familiar; and yet new example of it are so constantly occurring that they are apt to awaken surprise even on the part of those best acquainted with Gallic narrowness. The "Biographie Générale," in 46 volumes, edited by Dr. Hoefer, and published by Firmin Didot Frères, illustrates this thoroughly. It is considered by Parisians one of the best (if not the best) biographical works yet produced-not for France alone, but for all civilized nations. It claims to give notices of all prominent persons, whether dead or living; and, as may be supposed, it is sadiy lacking in its list of Americans. Many of our countrymen figure there, of course-Bryant, Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Motley, and a few others. The name of James Gordon Bennett, however, is never mentioned; and Horace Greeley is dismissed in a dozen lines, two of which make the extraordinary statement that he began life as an artist. John G. Whittier, one of the foremost of our poets, is totally ignored, though native poets of far less genius and reputation are referred to. Henry Ward Beecher, the most noted perhaps of living preachers, is not permitted to exist in the pages of the Biographic, nor is George Bancroft, who enjoys high European fame as a historian. But the most singular emission of all is that of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose works have been translated into half a dozen modern languages, French among them, and who is generally conceded to be one of the most original and profound thinkers of the day. This is a good deal like leaving out Corneille and Racine from the tragedians or Molière from the comedians of France. But we should not be surprised at any of these shortcomings; nor shall we be, if we remember that the Biographic Générale is published in Paris, and that Paris is only the capital of France.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Garfield's youngest son died on Wednes-

Prof. Curtius is going to assume the direction of this season's excavations at Olympia. Prof. Huxley was so seriously ill during his voyage home that bad not a doctor been near he might have left an appropriative world. He is now recovering

Miss Anna Lea, the artist, has distinguished herself much in the Royal Academy exhibitions; but her work is always done quietly and with no blowing of

The American Genevieve Ward takes a difever. Regnier says that her French is perfectly pure and free from accent.

John Brougham greatly admires the noblet sorts of brutes, and talking the other day of high-minded lions and mean men, he epigrammatically said, "Man is a monopolist of an immortality he is not sure he pos-

Judge George C. Barrett is the reputed author